ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

THE KING OF SARDINIA IN NAPLES.

Dissolution of the Pope's Army.

RUMORED PEACE WITH CHINA

### Non-Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860. The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 8th via Londonderry on the 9th inst., arrived at this port at 31 o'clock this afternoon. The Palestine's dates are one day later than those already received.

The Palestine was substituted for the North Briton. The mails by the Palestine were despatched south by the steamboat train at 5 o'clock this evening, and are due in New-York to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

There was a doubtful report that a treaty of peace with China had been signed at Tein-Tsin.

No intelligence had been received of the Prince of Wales, but two vessels, supposed to have been the Hero and Ariadne, were seen passing Pill, off Portland, during the night of the 8th inst.

Prince Affred arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 9th inst.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of twenty-five and a third millions of

TTALY.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says that the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive, and that be will only have left to him a simple guard of 3,000

Victor Emanuel arrived at Naples on the morning of the 7th inst. in company with Garibaldi. They pro-ceded together to the Cathedral and afterward to the Royal Pulace, where great festivities took place, in Spite of bad weather.

The British Legion at Naples were dwindling away
on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londenderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool Nov. 9, noor.—The Brokers Circular reports the sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the week at 95 000 bales. of which 41,000 bales were consequently advanced, but after the arrival of the Africa. and the promulation of the news, a slight reaction took place, and the market closed with an advance of \$\tilde{a}\_{1}\$ of over the prices of the provious Friday. The estimated sales to day (Friday) are 19,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales have been taken on speculation and for export. The market closed with an advance of \$\tilde{a}\_{1}\$ of over the prices of the previous Friday. The estimated sales to day (Friday) are 19,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales have been taken on speculation and for export. The market closed from the industry of the middling qualities. The following are the authorized questations:

Fair Orleans. 74d, Middling Mobile. 74d.

Riddling Oricans. 74d, Fair Uplands. 74d. Fair Mobile. 74d.

The stock in port is 610,000 bales, of which 470,000 is American Liverpool. Excapsivity Market - Liverpool, Nov. 8-boon.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market opened to-day with Bittle inquiry, at weak prices. Corn—All qualities have slightly declined.

Liverpool. Provision Market—Liverpool, Nov. 9-

declined.

Liverpool. Provision Market-Liverpool, Nov. 9—

non-Beef is dull. Pork firm.

Lornor Monry Market-London, Nov. 9—noon.—Consols

are at 903 250 for money and account.

American Sectration—London, Nov. 9—noon.—The rates

for the following American Securities are as follows: Illinois

Central Railroad, 250 28; Eric Railroad Stock, 30; New York

Central Railroad, 750 No.

#### Fire in Oswego.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860. The Huron flour mill in this city, owned by W. W. Baker of Lockport, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on the beilding and contents, \$45,000; on which there was an insurance of about \$30,000.

#### Pennsylvania Banks. PHILADELPRIA, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

The brokers of this city refuse to-day to take the notes of the Bank of Commerce at Erie, and the Pitt-

#### The Burning of the Steamer Pacific. LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

Eleven persons are thus far ascertained to be local by the burning of the Pacific, mostly boat hands and deck passengers. No Northern people are among the lost.

#### Fire in Laconia, N. H. Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860,

A fire in Laconia, N. H., last night, destroyed 25 buildings, including the Cerra Gordo House, the Postoffice, Telegraph-Office, two newspaper offices, &c. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Nearly all the bus inces part of the village was destroyed.

### From Havana.

New-Orleans, Wednerday, Nov. 21, 1860. Steamship Cabawba, from Havana 18th instant, has errived at this port.

Steamship Bienville sailed from Havana, for New-York, on the 18.h. Tork, on the 18th.

The sugar market at Havana was steady, and quotations were 9 reals. The total stock in port amounted to 60,000 boxes, against 85,000 same time last year.

### Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.
The ship Rocket, with a carge of 20,000 hushels of wheat, from Chicago to Buffalo, collided with the bark Ocean Wave, ou Lake Huron on Monday night, and sunk in deep water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, though fully insured. The Ocean Wave was slightly damaged.

### The Burch Divorce Case.

THIRD DAY.

NAPIERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.
The reading of the testimony of Carliele Boyd wa The reading of the testimony of Carlisle Boyd was completed this morning. He admits receiving presents of a ring and smoking cup from Mrs. Burch, and that some slight familiarities had taken place between them. Mrs. Burch had expressed friendship and partiality for the witness, but never encouraged any criminal act or evinced an inclination for such. He admits receiving letters from Mrs. Burch, one of which requests a return of all articles and letters of hers in his possession. The other accuses him of retaining the smoking cap to show as an evidence of shame against her, and requests him to leave the city, as after what had passed the couldn't expect her husband's confidence while he remained there. The witness denies positively any criwing lact or baying noticed any desire for such. remained there. The witness defines postarvery are criminal act, or baying noticed any desire for such. Copies of letters to Mrs. Burch from the witness are attached, in which he denies in word or thought hav-ing done her wrong, and expresses surprise at what could have extorted from her the false charge against

him.

The deposition of Anna Humphrey was read. It merely shows that she saw Mrs. Burch and Stuart to gether in a dressing-room of Stuart's house during a party there, while Mrs. Burch was mending her dress, which was torn in dancing. She saw nothing immod-est or improper between them.

Charles Thiel sworn: Deposed seeing Stuart and

Mrs. Burch at a musquerade party at George Rum-sey's; neither were masked; they stood together con-

pey's; neither were masked they stood together conversing in the library for half an hour.

On the cross-examination he testified that they were not whispering; the rooms were open to all parties; is son-in-haw to Mr. Maithand, who keeps an account with Mr. Burch; Mr. Burch had expressed a desire to see witness; had an interview with him at his lawyer's effice; his manner was cordial; on the night of the party believed that Mrs. Burch was not masked at all. Charles Layton, gardener to Mr. Burch, testified that he went into Burch's employ in July, 1856; first saw Stnart in January or February, 1857, in the parlor with Mrs. Burch, while witness was putting up a new clock on the mande-piece; Stuart gave him orders what to do; told Stnart that he was not his finaster, and could not order him about; Mrs. Burch ordered him (witness) not to speak so; saw Mrs. Burch and Stnart that high playing checkers, as late as 10 o'clock, with the checker-board between them on their knees; witness also testifies to other occasions of Stnart's being late there with Mrs. Burch; Mrs. Burch would teil witness not to wait, but to shut up the house; this being late there with Mrs. Burch: Mrs. Burch would tell witness not to wait, but to shat up the house; this was while Mr. Burch was absent; had seen Stuart there while Burch was absent in town; on one occasion Stuart had interferred with the grape vines, and he told him he would have turned him out of the grapery if he had seen him. The witness deposed generally to having seen Stuart at the house late during the absence of Burch, and on one occasion to seeing him and Mrs. Burch standing close together in the garden; they were doing nothing: he (witness) had gone to bed on one occasion without shatting up the house, and left he knew that, because he could not bear the door fastened; could bear it plainly in his room; had taken notes from Mrs. Burch to Stoart; on our occasion Mr. notes from Mrs. Burch to Stuart; on one occasion Mrs. Stuart stopped at the Tremoni House; teak the letter, and inquired how he was: Mrs. Burch and Mr. Turner

went there to see Stuart; had taken fifty notes to Bur rill from Mr. Burch. The Court then adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Charles Layton cross-examined—Left Burch's em-pley on the 13th of November, 1859; lived with Burr; afterward went South, then came back to live with Burch; lived there still; Burr discharged him; said it Burch; lived there still; Burr discharged him; said it was because he lied when he went South; saw a person who formerly lived with Burch; saw Mrs. Egglesten, the other woman who had lived there; don't know that I received money for going South; recelled receiving money from Burch's Bank after I left Burr's service; before I went South went to see after the land at Jonesboro' to purchase; was directed to the land by different people; had only enough money to pay my expenses; did not recollect the names of any persons whose land I had seen; left Burch because there was too much work; told McKay something about leaving Burch; didn't say because I didn't choose to drive Burch about with fancy women; know Burch went East in January or February, 1857; don't know if Mr. and Mrs. Farnam stopped at the house while Mr. Burch was absent; stopped there sometimes; don't recollect when; don't ary, 1857; don't know if Mr. and Mrs. Farnam stopped at the house while Mr. Burch was absent; stopped there sometimes; don't recollect when; don't remember how long they stopped; the clerk came to Burch on the first occasion witness saw Staart; a box came by express; don't recollect the box laying around the house previous to the time when it was opened; Mrs. Burch sent for the witness to help open the box; believe the box was in the hall; don't recollect distinctly when he told Staart that he didn't want to be ordered about by him; don't recollect whether I was angry or excited; don't remember whether I testified I was angry when I first gave the testimony; when next I saw Stuart that day it was about ten at night; don't know what time I shut up the house; they were then playing checkers; Mrs. Burch's brother, Joseph, was staying there at that time; don't know whother he had gone to bed; think I testified on the first examination he had when the house shut up; the parlor doors opening to the hall were always locked outside; the keys were left in the lock in the hall side; the witness slept in tile second story back.

Q. How many doors are there between your room and the hall. A. Oh, the sound of fastening the door comes up through the wall. The witness proceeded to testify that there were three doors between him and the hall-door if his own door was shut; think I sometimes slept with the door six inches open; don't recollect when; don't know what year I slept with the door come; sonetimes found the door open in the morning;

lect when; don't know if I did the night Stuart was there; don't know what year I slept with the door open; sometimes found the door open in the morning; went to bed the night Stuart was there about eleven; don't know when I went to sleep; I testified that I could hear the front door shut in my room; think I could hear it when shut in the ordinary way; could not hear the bell there, but the sound of the door goes through the wail; have tried it lately; did so because I thought I should be asked the question; when I tried it, I don't know who shut the door; I sleep now in a different part of the house; could not say how soon after the first time he saw Stuart he was at the house again; did not remember whether he testified in the again; did not remember whether he testified in the deposition before that it was next night. Witness re deposition before that it was next night. Witness recapitulated the times that Staart had been at the house.
When Staart broke the vines, it was in May or Jane:
believe Mrs. Burch was away in July; she might have
been away two months; did not go into the dimingroom when I spoke to Staart and Mrs. Burch about the
vines; went direct to the library, where they were;
don't remember talking to anybody in the dining-room;
don't think Staart said anything; don't remember testifying that he said "that was the right way to train
vines;" told Staart if I had seen him would have
turned him out; was excited when I went in; did not
knock at the door; told Mr. Burch the occurrence when knock at the door; told Mr. Burch the occurrence when he came home; think I can swear I did; next time I saw Stuart there was during the bank panic, five or six times; when I deposed before, I meant to say that I did not see Stuart in the library again after the vine affair, in February, 1858; they took it down so quick they made me say I did not see him till then; Justice DeWolf took my deposition down wrong; he did not read all my testimony to me: I believe that part was read, and did not correct it before; I thought it was corrected elsewhere; did not hear any lieve that part was read, and did not correct it before; I thought it was corrected elsewhere; did not hear any cerrection; think Mr. Burch went away at the panictime three or four weeks; don't know whether it was the first evening after Burch left that Stuart was there; think he was there two or three evenings running; recollect he was there several times; the reason I did not testify to these times before was because I did not recollect about Burch being away; my thoughts brought recollection to me; never conversed with Mr. Burch about the case; did not tell George Collinson I basi asked him once if he remembered these circum-Burch about the case; did not tell George Collinson I bad asked him once if he remembered these circumstances; no person told me to ask him; saw Stuart there one Sunday; at that time Mr. Turner was there; came back in January, 1858; after these visits next time I saw Stuart at the house was while Burch was away in Michigan; think he was there the same evening Burch left, and three or four evenings in succession after; have no recollection what time of year this was; next time I saw Stuart was in January, 1858; when Miss Spaulding and Miss Burch came I went to the train for the baggage; I went to shut up the house between 10 and 11 o'clock that night; don't know if Joseph Turner was in the house; Burch was East at the time; got home some days after; think it was more than two days; don't remember if Mr. Burch was at home Christimas, 1857, or New-Year's, 1858; don't recollect Homee Turner being there then; don't remember if we had hot supper after the ladies came; think I saw Stuart at the house two or three times after and before Joseph Turner was sick; then saw him there again; Burch was at home; Stuart came 40 sit up with Mr. Turner, who died on Saturday; went to the Rev. Mr. Clarkson to perform the funeral services; don't recollect if I took Stuart there; think some one went with me; don't remember who it was; it was sunday when I went there; recollect about Stuhad asked him once if he remembered these circum

away; brought Clarkson over to perform the far services; think the next time I saw Stuart at the h was some days after Turner's death; can't say it was not two weeks; I know it was not two months; Mrs. Burch went sway that year for two or three months; don't know if Mr. Burch went with her; Mrs. Burch went away about July; next saw Stuart at the hous in the Fall of 1838; it might have been in October know it was not in August; then saw him in th know it was not in August; then saw him it grapery with Mrs. Burch; didn't see him in the he grapery with Mrs. Buren; odd it see him in the house; saw Stuart go to the house in the Spring of 1852, be-fore Mrs. Burch went East; think she went in July; can't say what month it was when Stuart called; saw him go into the house but not come out: next saw him at the time of the National Fair in 1859; it was Sep-tember then; saw him with Mrs. Burch pass through a grapery and go to the green-house; could see them while there; saw them some few days before I left the service of Burch; saw Simuri go to the house three or four times in the Fall of 1859, while I was in the front four times in the Fall of 1859, while I was in the front yard; did not see when hee came out; don't know whether it was while Mr. Dekrew was sick at the house that I went to Stuart's office with a letter from Mrs. Burch; I went in a buggr; do not recollect going anywhere else; might have gone to the dry goods store in Lake street; only recollect driving to Suart's once; think that the first letter I ever carried was in the Spring of 1857, while Stuart was sick in the Tremont House; have taken notes to his house in the Fall of 1858; took grapes there while Burch was away; Burch left directions with me to do so; took grapes also to other places; grapes there while Burch was away; Burch left directions with me to do so; took grapes also to other places; to Mrs. Ashur. Carter and other persons; when I took notes to Stuart's house, cave them sometimes to Mrs. Stuart; have delivered notes to Mrs. Burch when she would come to the door; have taken notes to Mr. Burch's house, directed to him, and delivered them to whoever came to the door; think I have delivered none than one note to Mrs. Burch; have taken fifty or more notes to Burch; might have deposed before I only carried twenty to him; think all the notes were directed to him; the reason why I say fifty notes were directed to him; the reason why I say fifty now is because I recollect more now than I did then; never have spoken to Borch about this case; was made to write a few lines in my own handwriting; do not recollect the first time Miss Spanlding came to the house; do not know when she left; do not recollect her being there from the time of Turner's sickness in November; think that she was there once since; d November: think that she was there once since; do not know if she was there one month or three; do not remember anything about it; have spoken a few words with Burch's counsel about the case; when I went to make the deposition I think they asked me went I knew; at the time they asked me my words were ta-

began to think about them after Mrs. Burch wen

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the XIth Ablermanic District met pursuant to the call of the Central Committee. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Charles Nettleton, Chairman, and Erasmus Sterling, Secretary. On motion, a Committee of Three, of which Charles Nettleton was Chairman, was appointed to confer with the Turner's Hall Convention. The Committee waited upon the Convention at Turner's Hall, and was met by the Chairman of that Convention. The Committee informed the President that they had been appointed by their Convention to confer with them and request a Committee of Conference of the same number from that body. Tee Press deat stated to the Committee that their Convention deal stated to the Committee that their Convention had concluded not to receive a verbal communication from the Committee, but would receive one in writing. They refused to receive the Committee or any communication they were authorized to make, which fact was reported to the Convention. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Alderman, and upon the first ballot Samuel Sinclair was nominated, having received all but two votes. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the clair. PERSONAL.

-The Rev. Ira Blackford of Topeka, Shawnee County. Kansas, is now in this State, engaged in procuring relief for the suffering people of that county. He is a Methodist clergyman, and is duly authorized to

solicit such aid. -A unnnimous call has been tendered by the Market street Reformed Dutch Church to the Rev. Chauncey D. Murray of New-Haven, Conn. The call will probably be accepted. Mr. Murray is quite a young man, as yet unordained, and gives evidence of marked

- The N. Y. Tablet says: "The Rev. John Smyth, poster of Philipsburg, N. J., died of consumption at St. Vincent's Hospital, in this city, on Monday, Nov 12, in the 29th year of his age. The reverend deceased was a native of Ireland, a graduate of All Hallows College, and was ordained by the Most Rev. Archbishop Cullen of Dublin, about three years ago, for the diocese of Newark. He was stationed at Paterson, N. J., as ossistant, until last Spring, when he was sent to Philipsburg to take charge of the mission there. He had commenced the erection of a new church, full of high hopes and aspirations, but the angel of death

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

has been taken away in the prime of life.'

peased over him, and that irretrievable disease, con-

sumption, claimed him as one of its many victims. He

The splendid steam-frigate Wabash was yesterday floated out of the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to make room for the Spanish frigate Berenguela The Wabash is one of the finest steamers we possess and, were it not for the ruinous innovation of the hoisting propeller introduced in her construction, which was harriedly copied from English models, she would be one of the most useful. As it is, against a headwind, she has little more power than a tow-boat.

The navy officers at the New-York Station, many of whom are Southerners, were amused at the announcement, made in a daily paper, that numerous resignations among their brother chips are imminent. It is singular that a hundred wearers of the naval uniform should know nothing about it, if it were true, considering their opportunities for obtaining information of so startfing a nature.

The new magazine at Portsmonth, N. H., is finished at last. The dimensions of the building are: length 103 feet; width, 48 feet. It will afford storage for 5,000 barrels of powder. The Navy Yard at Portsmouth is rapidly assuming prominence; and has certainly turned out the Mohican and the Cumberland in a very creditable manner.

The battery of the corvette Vandalia consists of 16

32s of 33 cwt.; 4 8-inch guns of 57 cwt.; supplied with twelve 80 32-fb solid shot; 160 stands of grape; 400 6-inch live shells; 160 8-inch do.; 180 8-inch empty shells: 2,180 shot and shells in all.

### DISTURBANCE AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

From the Boston Traveller, 20th.

The rumor of a case of shooting at Harvard College proves to be correct. A couple of Freshmen were walking on the street last evening, when they were met by a band of Sophomores, and the latter becam "hazing" one of the former, and, proceeding to violent measures, his companion pulled a pistol—which, it appears, was only leaded with powder—from his pocket, and fired in the face of one of the Sophomores. The rowels blacked the face of the young man, but

pocket, and fired in the face of one of the Sophomores. The powder blackened the face of the young man, but beyond this no damage was done.

After this proceeding the parties all went to their rooms, where the Sophomores commenced firing cannon-crackers and making a great noise, threatening to annihilate any Freshman they met afterward.

Hearing of the disturbance from the police, although to-day the police in Old Cambridge are quite ignorant of the particulars of the affair, a meeting of the Faculty of the College was at once called and an investigation gone into.

Although we are uninformed of the evidence brought before them, they decided to suspend nine of the Sophomores, for terms varying from one to two years and a half.

This from the action of the class, will not be take and of the matter, as the Faculty seem determined to put a stop to the extreme measures taken of late years by the Sophomores toward the Freshmen, and we under-stand that they considered the two Freshmen assaulted hast evening as justified in the course they took.

#### (By Telegraph.) Bostos, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

The names of the Sophomores suspended at Harvard College yesterday, for hazing the Freshman are as follows: Charles Jackson, Boston; Charles Emerson, Staten Island; Augustus Baker, Albany; A. C. Haze tine, Philadelphia; John L. Ward, Salem; Charles F Fearing, New-York; J. T. Kilbreth, Cincinnati; H. J. Edwards, Boston. Jackson was dismissed for two years; the others for one year.

ARREST OF BURGLARS, AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.-At a late hour last night, detectives Slowey and King arrested a young man named Walter Brooks, for burglariously entering the distillery of Hoffman & Co., No. 366 Washington street, and attempting to rob the safe of a large amount of money which it contained. It appears, that on Tuesday night the private watchman employed by the firm, while looking through the building, as was his wont, heard an unusual noise in the office, which is located on the second floor. Cantiously creeping to the door, be looked through the key-hole, when, what was his astonishment at behelding Brooks, who was formerly in the employ of Hoffman & Co., attempting to bore open the safe with a brace and bit.

What transpired between the two men after this is what transpired between the two me are the next unknown. The watchman reported the case the next day to his employers, and stated that Brooks succeeded in escaping. By some it is supposed that Brooks, in his deeperation, intimidated the watchman and thus escaped; while others incline to the opinion that he escaped; while others incline to the opinion that he escaped; while others result of sympathy. Brooks we allowed him to depart out of sympathy. Brooks we in the office on Monday, and saw \$1.250 deposited in the office on Monday, and saw believing about the in the office on Monday, and saw \$1,250 depends the safe. Yesterday he was seen loitering about the place, but apparently not suspicious that his operation had been reported. The services of the above-name officers were secured, and after searching about the secure of the searching about the search of the sea

officers were secured, and after scarching about the city, the accined was found at his boarding-house. In his possession was found a complete set of burgharious implements. He was locked up at Headquarters.

During Monday night the store of Fisher & Co., No. 69 Worth street, was entered through the scuttle by a gang of burghars, who selected from the stock \$10,000 worth of inces, which they packed up in parcels convenient for removal. \$5,000 worth of goods were carried away. A package containing \$5,000 worth nore was found secreted in the area, where it was left by the burghars, who doubtless were trightened away by the approach of a policeman. No trace of the thieves was obtained until yesterday afternoon, when Detective Slowey, while riging down town upon the theves was obtained until yestermy alterators, was to Detective Slowey, while riging down town upon the Third avenue cars, saw a notorious burgher named Jo. Myers, with a bundle under his arm, walking leisurely through Thirty-second street. Leaving the car, he approached Myers, and without ado tere open the bandle, which he found to contain about \$200 worth of the stolen lace. Myers was arrested and locked up at Policies.

TARMANY PRIMARIES .- Elections for delegates to the Aldermanic, Councilmanie and Charter Conventions, under the auspices of old Tammany, were held in the several wards last night. The election passed off quietly, and, with the exception of two or three wards, but one ticket appeared in the field.

IN THE IS ELIZABETH STREET,—Last evening a fire occurred in the frame stable owned by James Graley in the rear of No. 83 Elizabeth street, and before the flames could be extinguished, the building was damaged to the amount of \$50. No insurance. The fire was caused by sparks from a neighboring chimney lodging upon the roof,

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday aftern on at 4 o'clock. One hundred and thirteen votes were accorded to Ulshoeffer in the District in wotes we a accorded to Dishoeffer in the District in which the returns had not been fully made out. This completes the veturns for the city. Mr. Bausy was in favor of proceeds, g at once to inspect the footings of the returns. Mr. Punny thought it a matter that could beet be attended to by daylight. After remarks from various members of the Board in regard to the rapid and satisfactory man. or in which the canvassing had been done, the Board a fjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

o'clock.

The following table shows the vote for Electors at Large on the Republican and on the Fusion tickets:

	-Rep		-Fux-		Governor			
	12	ń	on.	2	1	- 1	124	
arda.	8	-	=	di .	30	5	20	Scott.
	6	#	2	70	3	2	2	0
	±	4	00	=	Z	22	m	
I	504	504	1,443	1,443	501	1,332	9	6
II	223	223	408	408	204	324	48	3
III	285	284	570	571	275	509	52	4
IV	498	498	2.037	2.044	477	1,777	196	2
V	1,144	1,114	2,147	2,152 1	,180	1,989	73	5
VI	397	397	2,827	2.1129	396	2,700	81	8
11	1,435	1.433	3,365	3,3681	.459	2,987	215	4
Ш	1.641	1.641	3,130	3,135	,693	2,840	131	2
	2.944	2,944	3,956		,055	3,442	248	21
X	1,463	1,463	2,192		.417	2,043	51	13
X1	1,943	1,947	4,224		,936	4,024	121	5
III	991	991	2,063	2,070	963	1,977	88	2
II	1,347	1,345	2,351		1,361	2,037	223	.2
IV	748	748	2,830	2,841	731	2,647	111	13
	1,737	1,737	2,528		1,799	2,224	75	2
VI	2,473	2,472	3,418		1,552	2,737	559	77
II	2,975	2,974	5,690	5,713 2	,955	5,287	156	16
		9 130	4,242	4,285 1	2.204	3,664	455	14
III	2,130	2,130						
III	1,180	1,180	1,852	1.860	.169	1,659	120	9
III	1,180	1,180	1,852	1,860 1	1,169	3,859	395	-
III	1,180 2,822 2,269	1,180	1,852	1,860 1 4,385 2 3,606 2	.169	1,699 3,859 3,036 2,938		

The vote for Register is as follows:

John Keyser, 34,611; M. T. Brennan, 25,736; James Lyuch,

Keyser's pinrality: 2,774.
The voie for Recorder was:
T. B. Van Buren, 23,150; J. T. Hoffman, 38,726; A. B. Russell, Vote for Justice of the Superior Court: J. W. White, 15,024; M. Ulshoeffer, 13,181; F. A. Talmadge

1.191. White over Ulshoeffer: 1,853. Vote for Supervisor: W. R. Stewart, 32,982; S. Ely, jr., 30,510; C. Schwarzwaelder

Stewart over Ely: 2,402.

We append the official result in the Congreand Assembly Districts not already reported:

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Counting Chandler,
1,859 2,127
2,923 2,910
1,735 687 SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Total 10.814 8.417
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Delaplatue, Wakeman NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Ward. Caffrey. Ramsey. Sherwood.
XVI. 2100 572 2,558
Sherwood over Caffrey, 419.
TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Landracht, Campbell. Smith. 

# KINGS COUNTY-[OFFICIAL.]

Electors at Large.	outperintendents of the Foor.
Bronson	Dist. IDey16,994
Redfield20,609	Boyle14,395
Bryant	Delaney 4.492
Putnam	
Governor.	White14,869
Morgan16,316	Urban 5,218
Keily	Coroner,
Brady	
Lieutengat Governor.	Beunett19,647
	Volkmer 788
Campbell	
Grate16.148	
Viele 3,785	Gillen 3,228
	Volkmer 15,155
Barnes16,381	Justice of Sessions.
Wright	Bufferell 14 Year
Jayeox	Stilwell14,501
State Frient Inspector.	Hoyt16,204
Bates	Emmons 4,959
Rhodes15,905	Suffrage.
Alien 4,026	Fer 5.534
Cougress.	Against
Dist. L-Carter 1,645	Assembly.
Smith 1,672	Dist. L-McElrath 2,002
IIHumphrey10,870	Provost 7,260
Odeli13,322	IIMoore,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,1,606
VWall 4.258	Easton 1,336
Taylor 3,155	Cavanagh 1,560
Duffy 1,025	III.—Comstock 2,299
Sheriff.	Califortt 1,230
Campbell	IVCammeyer 2.161
McLaughlin	Darcey 2,604
McNarure 6,476	V.—Andros
	Jones 1,574

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS. The Republican Conventions for the nomination of andidates for Aldermen, were held last evening with the following results:

Destricts.

I.—Adjourned without a nemination.

L.—Adjourned Without a

III.—Capt. Geo. C. Byrns
V.—Adjourned until next Monday.

VII.—Duniel Darrow.
IX.—Isase Dayton.
XI.—Jaseb L. Dedge.
XIII.—Ira A. Allen.
XV.—William Danning.

XVII.—William Danning.

At the meeting of the VIIth District Convention, Mr. Livingston of the Fifteenth Ward was called to Mr. Livingston of the Fifteenth Ward was called to the chair. The Convention by a unanimous vote on the first ballot, nominated Alderman Starr, the present incumbent, and then adjourned for half an hour. During the recess the delegates proceeded in a body to the Alderman's residence, and tendered him the nomination, which in a few brief remarks he respect-fully declined. At the expiration of the recess the Convention reassembled and nominated Mr. Daniel Darrow by acclamation.

ILLINOIS COMPLETE. - The result of the election in his State for President, says The Chicago Tribune, of Monday, is presented in our columns this morning. We have collected these returns with great care, and have confidence in their accuracy. In two election precincts we understand that the vote for President was thrown out, on account of some informality, and a few other precincts were rejected on all the candidates, or similar reasons. But our tables embrace the whole vote as cost by the people. Our aggregates will, therefore, be a fruction larger than the footings of the Secretary of State. The following is the whole vote cast for each Presidential candidate:

342,212 Four years ago the vote cast was: 279,671 eing next to Ohio, and not far behind her

PENNSYLVANIA .- There were two or three errors in our table of the Pennsylvania Election in yesterday's THIRDER, copied from The Harrisburgh Telegraph, among which was the transposition of the vote of Berks County, thus giving Lincoln a majority in that Democratic stronghold. With the proper corrections, and the addition of the vote of Forest County, the feetings of the State are as follows:

Lincoln. Fusion. Douglas. 268,030 178,871 16,677 268,030 178,871 16,677 12,899 Lincoln over Fusion, 89,159; over all, 59,073 The Carpenter's Union met last night at Convention

Hall, in Wooster street, and admitted several new members. But little other than routine business was ARMS FOR THE A.

Various statements having been put . to large purchases of arms in this city by one of our reporters vesterday visited the les. ers, of whom he obtained the following informs.

The Messrs. Syms have been receiving items. orders, some of them very heavy ones, from three four of the cotton States. These orders have been increasing for from four months to a year. In July the Adjutant-General of Mississippi was in New-York purchasing considerable quantities of arms, and made a number of contracts. Georgis has been purchasing all the time for about four or five months past. Major Cooper, deputed by the Government of that State, was ere in March last. The arms sent are the best Minnie rifles. There is considerable demand for the Maynard rifle, a new breech-loading invention, by which fifteen shots can be fired per minute. The South are also purchasing increased quantities of army pistols, some satteries, equipments, holsters, swords, &c. At the time of the Crimean war a New-England manufactory turned out for the British Government

nearly two million dollars' worth of Minnie rifles. Of these, \$10,000 to \$12,000 worth remained in the hands of the manufacturers. These have all been disposed of by this hourse, within not quite a year past, o Southern State Governments. South Carolina is the best armed State in the Union. She has been preparing ever since nullification time, when she bought a large quantity of inferior firearms. Since then, she has been throwing these away and purchasing good ones. The orders are not always accompanied with the cash but generally so. A merchant, in sending an order writes: "One thing we know; the whole country about here is arming, and you can swear the South will never submit to Abe." This order winds up with some strong statements about the purchaser's good credit, and advises that a panic now exists, and that too many Southern creditors may take advantage

of Northern merchants.

Florida has ordered some arms, but not through the State Government. Parcels of a half dozen, to a dozen or twenty revolvers and the like are being sent for all

Messrs. Cooper & Pond are not very communicative, and seem to be very busy. Yesterday a large order by telegraph was filled, and the articles sent to one of the Cotton States, which is all we could learn. The guns sent South are military and regulation rifles, such as are used by the United States Government. There is a prospect, judging by the tenor of the communications received, of heavy orders, and a good many of themsome for cannon. This firm have not yet sent any cannon South directly, though they have indirectly. The kind required are six to nine-pounders. One of the heads of the firm, in reference to orders for arms from the South, says he "knows more than he wants to say." He is "sorry for it, and would rather not have the trade."

Mr. S. D. Roberts thinks it is the wrong way, altogether, to report to the public how many guns, &c., are being sent South; it was "fanning the flames; shaking the red flag in the bull's face." The statements of The World, he said, were all incorrect. There was not so much sent South as represented. The reporter had been imposed upon. Dealers called it a good advertisement, and laughed in their sleeves. He said the old muskets of the Southern States were being replaced by more modern ones, for the simple reason that the Brigade Inspectors had the right to condemn old arms when they saw fit, and they did so sometimes when they were in need of cash. Barrels that cost \$3 were sold to the Massachusetts manufactories for 70 cents. Virginia was the only State in the Union that had her quota of United States muskets distributed. There were not five thousand in Pennsylvania. South Carolina had sold off her old ones, and supplied herself with percussion muskets. Michigan had very few. In the hands of the citizens of the Slave States arms were much more numerous than in the North. A brig, loaded with 60,000 arms was starting to-day (Wednesday) for the South, from one of the docks of the East River, but it was not to the Southern States. The name he would not give. They were going to Mexico, to separate the five northern provinces of that country, and to unite them with the Southern States.

Messrs. A. W. Spies & Co. say they have large or ders for Colt's pistols. But all the pistols they had it the South would not be enough to arm 5,000 men with a pistol apiece. This day the firm were filling a large order for Columbia, S. C. It was not believed here that the South would go to fighting anybody. This secession talk was all spruce beer. In answer to a letter of the firm, speaking about some orders already filled, on credit, and in which it was hoped all these pistols were not ordered to shoot the Yankees with, but to tract us which we see are worth careful study; and keep down the niggers, the reply from South Carolina | the whole impresses us as a collection of more than or-" which makes money and 'change very scarce." "We fully concur with you, hoping that we shall never have occasion to use these pistols. We, however, cannot see how they will work. Things have come to such a crisis that nothing but a dissolution of the Union can be expected. Things are at a high pitch here." Mr. Spies says they are now selling about twice as

much South as during the ordinary busiest season. It was precisely the same as in 1857, during the Tennessee insurrections, when in the month of December, the usually dull season, they did more than was usual in the business season. Their orders were principally from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Yesterday (Tuesday) an order for a considerable quantity of revolvers was received from Montgomery, Ala., but this morning it was countermanded; from which it might be inferred that the Montgomery people were cooling off.

Numerous other dealers in guns and hardware have eceived orders for revolvers and small shooting apparatus. It is generally admitted that the demand South is larger than ordinary, but some houses deny this in toto. A large wholesale house in Broadway, near White street, says there is no excitement in the gun market at all. Orders for a dozen pieces or so were common, but this was always the case. In the South people purchased more arms than in the North.

The New-Haven Arms Company, who manufacture he volcanic rifle and various descriptions of pistols, say they have sent South \$60,000 worth of arms within six weeks past-\$1,000 a day steady-chiefly army pistols. There are more orders from South Carolina

From The Journal of Commerce. EXTENSIVE PURCHASES OF WAR MUNITIONS FOR EXTENSIVE PURCHASES OF WAR MUNITIONS FOR THE SOUTH.—These Republican editors, preschers, and lecturers, who think that the indignation of the South is best put down by ridicule, and who, therefore, lavish the resources of their buffoonery upon every reported attempt of a Southern State to arm her citizens for an impending conflict, will find in the following facts more evidence that the South is in earnest, and that the calamities of Dismion, which they would haugh away with their ill-timed jests, are actually imminent.

Minert.

Yesterday there arrived by the steamer City of Hartford, from Hartford, 180 cases of Sharp's patent carbines, containing 10 pieces each, making in all arms for 1,860 men, and 40 cases of conical balls, each containing 1,000 bullets, or 40,000 cartridges in the aggregation of the containing 1,000 bullets, or 40,000 cartridges in the aggregation. gate. These arms and ammunition were ordered by telegraph from the Governor of Georgia, and will be sent to Sayannah by the

telegraph from the Governor of Georgia, and will be sent to Savannah by the next steamer. The same factory has also received orders from Alabama for 1,000 stands of the same death-dealing weapons.

Cooper & Pond of this city receive from twenty to fifty orders daily from South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia—and people who suppose that the South is not a paying customer may be astonished to know that their husiness transactions in this line are strictly on a cash basis. Cash within thirty days is their invariable rule. Most of the orders are for rilles and navy revolvers, though Cooper & Pond supply an immense number of fint-lock muskets. They lately sent 20 gan-carriages to Georgia, and have done a brick business in all kinds of small arms and ammunition with all the principal Southern States.

all the principal Southern States.

Another large house in this city has filled orders for about 5,000 stand of muskets of the U. S. pattern, and has sold large quantities of artillery swords and army pistols. Its orders come from all the Southern States; but mainly from those in which secession is regarded as the only remedy for Southern grievances. A third extensive establishment has supplied an immense number of Colt's revolvers and rifles to Georgia, principally to Columbus. All the wholesale houses and agencies

in the city have been hard pressed to supply the orders for every imaginable species of weapon. To the above list may be added Amee's Manufacturing Co., which has furnished Georgia with cannon and with 300 artillery swords, and has done a large miscellaneous business with all the aggrieved States.

The Southern States, living until recently in peace and happiness under the the roof-tree of a common Union, fave neglected the establishment of fiream factories within their own borders. During the past year Virginia first recognized the necessity of starting a State Armory, and appropriated \$100,000 for the work. One commencement has already been made on it, but a certain that the Armory will not be completed in a new commencement that already been made on it. In one year, and in the meantime she must depend with North. Various statements have been circulated on the he present armament of Virginia. It is believed the distribution of the heavy order to the leavy order of the state of the have been said to belong to ber, do not cannon which derestand, from good anthority, that she exist. We am deamon. Indeed, in the matter of has but one rifle. If the Southern States appears to be heavy ordenance. In only Southern States which has

has but one rife. If the Southern States appears to be heavy ordnance.

far behind the Nor.

South Carolina is t.

n. It has been in operation an armory of her ow t good wook, though at a cost sone years, and turns ot.

tof the same class of arms in the North.

OPENING EXA 'IBITION.

FRENCH AND FLEMISH PAINTINGS.

The opening of galleries of foreign pictures has become an annual event in this city, and is a striking mark of the growing cultivation of taste in art a mong us. It is one which all must observe with pleasure, and which none have less cause to regret than our native artists. Supply and demand must keep pace with each other in art as in everything else, and it is owing in some measure to the introduction of foreign schools that our own young men bave, within a few years, made rapid strides to excellence, and have a bready given a respectable position to American art in other countries. Whether the stimulant was needed or not, it has become it has its natural consequence, and the more the An ter-ican public know of good painting the more likely they

The third annual exhibition of pictures of the Frem th

and Flemish schools was opened last evening at Got "

are to encourage its native growth.

pil's Gallery. The occasion called together a large assembly of the lovers of art, among them connoisseurs, full of enthusiasm and knowledge, artists eager to observe the improvements and changes which a year had produced among their distinguished cotemporaries abroad, and possibly a few who have little knowledge and less taste, but who go to swell the crowd on all such occasions. It was but natural that in the bear of comment one should mark the lively distinctness of the admiration of French men and French women as they criticized and were enraptured with one after another of the works of the cherished names of their own country. The appeal to them was not merely one to their love of good pictures, but to their national feeting also, and they had good reason in showing a patriotic pride in such an evidence of the genius and talent of those whose works are so familiar to them. With them perhaps this feeling would stand instead of cool criticism in the excitement of a first exhibition, but we believe their pleasure was fully shared by others who went merely to look at a collection of a foreign school. The larger proportion of these pictures are French, and one familiar with our various annual exhibitions is struck at the first glance at this, with those positive and decided characteristics which belong to the French artist. It is bardly just to say that there is an evidence of actual mannerism, but the collection is a proof of how prone the human mind is to run in grooves, and how an acknowledged excellence is sure to be adopted and adhered to even at the risk of samenese, and sometimes of tameness, till some bolder spirit strikes out into a new direction. It is certain, at any rate, that the collection will afford to all who wish it, a better opportunity of studying all the peculiarities of the French method and manner, than has hitherto been afforded in this city. So far are we from complaining of this, that we regard it as one of the excellences of the collection. The works of the masters are before us, of the pupils of the masters, and of the mere imitators. A careful study, we think, will detect all-the excellencies and the faults, the manner that is original and strong, and the mannerism that is only weak and imitative. Here evidently is no cheap collection of pictures made to sell, and bought to be sold for the signatures they bear; but a genuine gallery of works in which the artists have put their best thought and their most conscientious labor. We do not pretend to criticism in a crowded room, under the glare of gaslight, and the pressure of a want of wholesome atmosphere. But the catalogue, and even a basty glance assure us of the presence of the works of some of the most distinguished French artists; many pictures atdinary interest, and one which will be sure to con mand the public attention.

FROM MARACAIBO .- By the bark Ilva we have dates to Oct. 27. Maracaibo was perfectly quiet, and trade was going on with the interior provinces, as the Federalists had been roused in the neighborhood of Truxillo and Merida, by Gen. Andrade. In the latter all the Federal chiefs were taken prisoners. Coffee was scarce, and prices going up. The crop was all in, and no more supplies could be expected before the end of January next. Hides were also very scarce. The civil war in New-Granada has prevented the usual arrivals of this crticle.

OPERA IN BROOKLYS .- On Friday evening a very attractive and somewhat novel entertainment is offered to the citizens of Brooklyn. A miscellaneous concert will be given at the Athenseum, to be followed by the whole of " Don Pasquale." In the first portion of the programme, Miss Kellogg, the new American prima lonna, will make her appearance. In the opera, Madame Colson will fill the soprano part, assisted as to other characters by Brignoli, Susini, Ferri-

VIH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- The official vote of the Vth Congressional District is Wall, 6,877; Taylor, 6,811; Duffy, 3,085. Wall over Taylor, 66.

# Cambridge Cattle Market.

REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, BY GRO. ROPE.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1990.
Whole number of Cattle at market, 2,499; about 1,500 Recree
and old Stores, consisting of Working Guen, Milch Cows. and Whole number of Cattle at market, 2500, about 1, accessed and 618 Stores, consisting of Working Gasen, Milch Gows, and one, two, and three year old.

PHICES OF MARKET EREF.—Extra, \$850, \$7; first quality, \$6; escond quality, \$225, third quality, \$350, ordinary, \$225, third quality, \$350, ordinary, \$255, \$6; escond quality, \$250, third quality, \$350, ordinary, \$250, \$6; in \$400, per pair, from \$75 to \$175, Cows and Calves, from \$30, \$40, to \$60, Yearling, \$7 to \$5; Two years-old, \$100 to \$12; Three-years-old, \$140 to \$12.

Sheep and Lamber, \$300 at market; prices in lots, \$125, \$1, \$2, \$2, each; extra, \$225, \$275, \$325.

SUMBER FROM EAGH STATE. Cattle. Sh'p & L'mbs. 1,750 8,500

SHERP—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

There were lod care over the Eastern Railroad, 284 over the Fosten and Lowell, and 106 over the Fitchburg; — of those over the Fitchburg; were from Albany.

REMARKS—The best quality of Ozen soil a shade lower than last week; in change in the prices of poorer Cattle and Shoers. Sheep about the same as hat week, not any improvement.

N. E.—As is usual on Thankagiving week, unarhet-day will be Tuesday instead of Wednesday.

Philadelphia Cattle Market ... Nov. 21, 1860.

Philindelphin Cattle Market. Nov. 21, 1860. The supply of Ener Caver a this week was very fair, but the demand was not very active, and prices declined slightly a compared with the sales of the previous week. Two thousand twe hundred and twenty-five head were disposed of at from \$2 to \$3 pt 160 fb for good and prime Cattle. Stock Cattle soid at from \$2 to \$4 pt 160 fb for good and prime Cattle. Stock Cattle soid at from \$2 to \$4 pt 160 fb for good and prime Cattle. Stock Cattle soid at from \$2 to to \$3.00 ft 160 fb ft 160 fb 160